NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1862

THE RECENT RETREAT OF GENERAL BANKS. .he movements of the robel force under Johnson Ewell and Jackson, which, through the blunder of Fr mont, was afforded an opportunity to fall upon Banks' small force at Front Royal and Strasburg, are perfectly known at the War Department, and all the arrangements ecessary in regard to them have been made.

A NEW PHASE OF THE PERSONAL CLAUSE IN THE TAX BILL. Mr. Fessenden stated to-day in debate that in his

opinion the tax upon persons held to service would bring much into the Treasury from the North as from the South-that is to say, the white apprentices would be standoff to the slaves in the matter of income. This admission of a practical man is the best possible proof of the fraudulent character of the pretence that what is lost to the Treasury by not taxing cotton will be made up by taxing negroes

The House proposition to tax cotton is about the only practical way of making the States in which the robolion originated pay any part of the expenses of the war. New England manufacturers, who are bleated wealth by the effect of the war and the present protective tariff system, have agents here to operate ipon Congressmen, many of whom are their attorneys thome, to prevent a taxation that will bring from ten to twenty millions of dollars into the Treasury.

There is a great lobby to prevent taxation and the drift of their talk is that it will fall back upon labos. If such is to be the probable effect, why are manufacturers here to prevent the impost?

PLEA OF THE BORDER SLAVE STATES AGAINST A TAX

ON SLAVES.

Senator Henderson made the point that the taxing of Glaves was another of the burdens laid upon the loyal slave States. Kentucky, Missouri, &c., had terribly suffered by war's desolations. Yet, the heavy burden o sustaining the government was to fall upon them rather than the rebel States. He said that if the Southern people were such wretches as they were described by Senator Sumner, he should suppose that that Senator uld soorn and loathe the thought of being part and parcel with them in one body politic. THE PRISONERS IN THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON.

he number of military and State prisoners now co fined in the old Capitol prison is one hundred and fifty. THE CONTRABAND ARRIVALS.

The daily arrival of contrabands reported at the con raband headquarters, Duff Green's Building, averages thirty; but these comprise only a small portion of all some. One hundred have been sent to the Arlington estate, to be employed as farm laborers; but the officers in charge are at a loss to dispose of the hundrods requiring their care.

THE NEW STEAM CANNON.

A trial of the coffee mill gun was made at the arsena 20-day, in the presence of Generals Sigel, Carl Schurz and a number of army officers. Major Rowland fired the piece at the rate of two hundred balls a minute. The balls fell in the water at a distance of half a mile. General Sigel fired twenty-four balls in ten seconds, all of the balls striking the target within a space of four inches diameter.

GENERAL STURGIS' NEW COMMAND.

The command of the troops for the defence of the capi tal, on the north side of the Fotomac, has been assigned to Brigadier General Sturgis, who commanded at Wilson's creek, after Gen. Lyon was mortally wounded. General Sturgis is emphatically a soldier. He professes to know nothing except his professional duties. His has been proved in a long service in the army and by gallant conduct in the field. If allowed to per fect his organization of this command he will soon have a splendid body of troops, perfectly disciplined and

ready for any emergency.

It has been rumored that General Sturgis has been selected as the successor of General Wadsworth, Military Governor, who is to be assigned to other duty. This appointment would be hailed with delight by the majority of the loyal citizens of Washington. The ilts of the Tribune upon the United States harshal of the District are understood to be occasioned by the fact that the Marshal holds two writs for the arrest of Mr. Greeley, upon criminal charges. The loyalty of Colonel Lamon is regarded as far superior to that of General Greeley. His popularity here may be understood by a proposition that, if he would consent to accept the foyoralty, he should have the unanimous support of the loyal voters of the city.

VISIT OF THE HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE TO FORTRESS The House having taken a recess until Monday, the

mbers of the Committee on Naval Affairs will to-morrow consummate their projected visit to Fortress Monroe and Nortolk. Many of them will be accompanied by their ADVANCEMENTS IN THE NAVAL SERVICE.

It is thought in naval circles that the bill before Conas to conform to the systems of other nations, will pass. In this case officers of inferior grades, who have fought with great distinction during the present war, will find salves notably promoted.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL SIGHT.

eral Sigel is set upon by the radicals, who wish to turn his military fame to personal and partisan ac-count. There is reason for believing that he is not a convert to the idea of arming negroes, and imitating the fercing the laws of Drano in the loyal States. THE COSTS OF THE DISTRICT SOLDIERS' HOME.

It appears by a report from the War Department that the cost of the grounds, buildings, &c., of the Soldiers me near this city is about three hundred thousan Last year there were, on an average, one hundred and thirty-seven inmates. The cost of each is yearly two hundred and sixty-three dollars.

UNJUST STRICTURES UPON THE WAS DEPARTMENT. Every member of the Cabinet, and it is believed every carnest friend of the government here deplores the some of the loyal papers in the country. It has been already stated by Mr. Wilson, in the Senate upon the thest authority, that the disposition of our forces. which is consured, was sanctioned by the President, and it is equally true that it was approved by the whole administration. Successes such as the country did not anticipate have already attended Mr. Stanton's conduct of the War Department, and efforts are being made which would seem to insure a continuance of them. Occasional failures and roverses must happen but Mr. Stanton is not more responsible for these than he is entitled to the public gratitude for the success of our armies. ENFORCEMENT OF THE PUGITIVE SLAVE LAW IN

Recently John Dean, Esq., presented to the Circuit Court the petition of Paniel Breed for a writ of habeas corpus to Marshal Lamon, for the discharge of a colored man, claimed by a citizen of Maryland as his slave, on the ground that said alleged fugitive is illegally detained. and the restraint and imprisonment are not authorized by the Fugitive Slave law of 1850; in other words, that the

Mr. Dean to-day continued his argument to show the writ could not be refused. The Court had previously intimated they would not grant the prayer, and to-day said an appeal could be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States on the refusal, just as well as upon the

writ. Further argument will be heard to-morrow. The Fugitive Stave law continues to be enferced.

to their claimants.
THE EIGHTH CENSUS REPORT.

The manuscript sheets of the forthcoming preliminary report on the eighth census, the printing whereof has ordered by Congress, consist of some twenty chap. ters, devoted to important illustrations of the progress of the country in population, agriculture, manufactures and other permanent interests, written in a manner to render statistics attractive to the common reader. It embraces a view of the progress of slavery and the coa carefully prepared chapter on immigration, and illus, trates the changes which have been wrought in the sentation in Congress. The subjects of medicine and disease are treated at some length, and a complete of the deaf and dumb, blind, insane and idease in this country and Europe. The progress of the country in its banks and moretary concerns receives due mention, while the condition of the news its progress are given with accuracy and care. So far as the subjects embraced by the consus have been tabulated, the report of the Super-intendent details the results of that great work. The hapter in the progress of manufactures and the mechanic arts will excite wonder, not only in this country, but

form the basis of the parrative. A volume of this character will be of much more practical use and possess much greater interest than a dozen volumes of figures. The work is similar in many respects to the report of Mr. Konnedy of the seventh census, which was taken under his direction, but which he was not permitted to complete as to publication.

THE CONTRABAND QUARTERS.

At the centraband rendezvous there are three hunfred negroos, many of them from Maryland, but principally from Virginia. They are not employed either by the government or private individuals, but are open for such disposition. Essides this number, there are here now near two hundred others, who work every day, in a highly, as is said, satisfactory manner.

The daily average receipt of contrabands of war pro-

vious to the late movement of General Banks was from twenty to thirty. Since that time it has fallen off very considerably indeed. Many of them are anxious to leave the country. Some are actually preparing to do so. Be-tween four and five thousand contrabands have been received at this rendezvous. Most of them have been furnished with employment by the government.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander Haggerty has been ordered to the Naval Observatory. George W. Jenkins and Lovi L. Jump have been appointed Acting Masters.

A NAVY TRAITOR.

The Navy Department has received information that Acting Master A. W. Emerson deserted from the Galena on the 15th inst.

DEATH OF DEPUTY PAYMASTER GENERAL VAN NESS Information has been received of the death at Baltimore of Lieutenant Colonel Van Ness, Deputy Paymaster General, United States Army.

RESIGNATION OF REPRESENTATIVE WALTON. The resignation to-day of a Maine Congressman will be one vote lost to the radicals.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1862. THE DVISION OF VIRGINIA.

Mr. Willey, (Union) of Va., called up the memorial o the Legislature of Virginia with reference to the division of that State, and requesting the Senators and Represen tatives to use their influence to secure the admission of the new State of Western Virginia. He referred to the manner in which the allegiance of the State was trans ferred to the rebellion by secret session, and without consulting the people, and to the action of the people of Northwestern Virginia-remaining loyal to the Union and forming a separate government. He claimed that this feeling for a division of the State was no new thing, but had been frequently urged by the people of the State. Reason and justice were both in favor of a new State. There was a sufficient number of inhabitants there, and Western Virginia was completely divided from the Eastern half by the Alleghany Mountains. Nature seems to have divided the two. Commerce and industry both demand a separation. There has never been much commerchal intercourse between Western and Eastern Virginia. The difference of the social institutions and habits of both indicate separation. Slavery cannot exist in Western Virginia, and why should the people of that section be compalled to be subjected to a system of laws calculated for slavery, which exists in Virginia. The goographical position, climate, natural productions and moral and religious sentiment of the people absolutely forbid the existence of slavery in Western Virginia. He contended that the proposed State was rich in minoral and other resources, and would make a wealthy and prosperous State. Reason and justice were both in favor of a new

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Ter-

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Territories.

The Tax bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. Henderson's amendment that the proposed tax on slaves shall not be levied in any State which has adopted the system of gradual enmacipation. The amendment was rejected—yeas 15, nays 20.

Mr. Frenkrick, (fep.) of Me., offered an amendment to reduce the proposed tax on slaves from five dollars each to two dollars, as being sufficiently high in the present condition of things.

Mr. Cowan, (rep.) of Pa., thought it was mere trifling with the constitution. There was no difference between laying a tax on a slave and on the claim of the misser. The prohibition of the constitution intended to prevent just such a tax.

Mr. Simons (rep.) of R. L. said:—We are here in the council hals of the nation as Senators of the United States, representing a loyal people. We are here to consider the most important subject ever presente to this nation, and perhaps the most important ever present somed to any deliberative body anywhere in the wired, and we should bring the whole conegies of our minus to the constitution of that which is most vital to the b st interests of the country. No matter to me where Samators come from. They are here representing a loyal people, and no matter what their opinions may be upon those side issues, I have no word of condemnation for them so long as they work with me for the best interests of the country. They are here represented to represent our move before equalled in this country may differ with us in some particulars; yet they come here willing to exert all their energy to aid us by any means to extreate the government from the impending calamity, and I haif them all as of our party; and I say to Senators of all parties, that this question is of a magniture which calls upon us to put forch all our energies, and to meet it in the spirit of the loitiest party. solvergies, and to meet it in the spirit of the loftiest patriotism and the most comprehensive statesmanship. But I see an attempt made to magnify our difficulties, both at home and abroad, and, therefore, in order to give S mators a correct view of what is accessary for us to do. I intend to try to put that question rough penting that is so little under stood as the question of the passant crigonies of the United States of Amorica. Thus war has been carried on now about fourteen mouths, and we all knew, on the 4th of March has year, nearly to a dollar what the amount attend y is. We all know that it was stated to us by the overdary of the oreasy that our inches ones, when this administration came into power, was \$120,000,000, and yet I see it saided in the pages, and by members of the other braise, that the indestations of the government is now it in \$1,000,000,000, and yet I see it saided in the pages, and by members of the other braise, that the indestations of the government is now it in \$1,000,000,000, and yet I see it saided in the pages, and he administration came into power, was \$120,000,000, and yet I see it saided in the pages, and the charact amount of it took the pains to got at the exact amount of it took the pains to got at the exact amount of it on the 2,th day of the present in 1th in all its details. The dobt when this administration came into page was \$122,000,000, and on the day before yested day it was \$123,000,000, and on the day before yested day it was \$123,000,000. Then there is in addition to this an amount which is passing through the Auditor's collector for the many pages times. There is partie, a \$20,000,000 or \$300,000,000 are said for a said that is on the looks of the own that have both vacing more expensive than it can be if it continues, which is done in the said pages and the said to organize and equip a large or my, and get all the macus of these own and the own that he was a many and provide pretty nearly all the materias. This would not have to be done heroafter, and any or energies, and to meet it in the spirit of the loftiest pa triotism and the most comprehensive statesmanship But i see an attempt made to magnify our difficulties both at home and abcosd, and, therefore, in order to give

put it on just such articles as he protected by his amendment.

Mr. TRUBULLA, (rep.) of Ill., contended that the proposed tax on seaves was not a capitation tax, and not objectionable to the charge of unconstitutionality. It was a tax which would be invised on approaches, it is not experit to slaves alone. He was opposed to reducing it two dollars, but was willing to make it three dollars.

Mr. Pownita, (opp.) of Ky., claimed that this was a direct tax laid on the person; and the seon stitution expressly says that direct taxes must be apportioned equally among the States. The saying that this lays a tax on the service and does not couch the slave is a more subjerfuge to evade the constitution. In regard to the estimate of the expenditures, as given by the Senator rota Rhode Island, he thought the expresses and debt were much greater—nearer twelve handed millions.

and debt were much greater—nearer twelve handred millions.

Mr. Sactamerr, (opp.) of Delt, said this was an attempt to tax a man simply because he was a saveloider, and is in violation of the constitution. He said the legis attend of this Congress seemed designed expressly to crive all the Southern States out of the Union; and Senaters get up and deacance slaveholders as being worse than everybody class. But such harm attens, coming from such quarters, meet with only secret and contempt.

Mr. ANTI SN, (rap.) of 1i. I., looked upon this as a mee question of finance. He theight that which was longed and sold in the market and given away in wills was property, and he would treat it as such, and tax it as such.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Mr. Pessence's amendment to reduce the tax to two dollars was adopted. Yeas 28, mays 10.

Mr. Browsten (rep.) of lil., said, in his opinion, we had no right, under the constitution, to levy such a tax as proposed. He had no objection to strike slavery a blow if he could; but he was not willing to strike it through the constitution, and wound the constitution at the same blow. He thought this tax such a tax as provided for by the constitution under the head of a direct tax.

vided for by the constitution under the based of that this was not a tax on slaves, but would include a great number of apprentices in the North. He had a great number of apprentices in the North. He had a great regard for the social mechanics of the North, and there were constitutional doubts as to the progress of taxing aboves. This proposition seemed to him like whipping the devil around a stemp, to speak plainly.

The question was then taken on Mr. Simmons' amendment as arrended, which was rejected, as follows:

Year Mesers Anthony, Clark, Resenden, Grimes, Har-

ment as amended, which was rejected, as follows:—
YEAS—Messer, Anthony, Clark, Fersonden, Grimen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, King, Laue of Kansas, Morell, Shamon, Sumner, Trumbull, Wades—H.

AAYS—Messer, Barasta, Howaring, Carlile, Cowan, Devis,
Dixon, Doddine, Foster, Hair, Harris, Keenedy, Laue of
Hud, Lainam, McDougal, Formeroy, theself, Sanisarry,
Shorman, Ten Eyek, Wiley, Wilson of Mass., Wright—22.

The Senate then went into executive session, and, on
the opening of the doors, adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1862. RESIGNATION OF REPRESENTATIVE WALTON

from Hon. C. W. Walton, stating that he is about to ac cept and enter upon the duties of the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in Maine, and resigning his seat as member of the House.

A LAND OFFICE IN COLORADO. Mr. POTTER, (rep.) of Wis., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate bill establishing a land office in Colorado Territory. Passed.

THERE EXPRESENTATIVES IN THE HOUSE ALLOWED TO CALL The House passed—74 against 37—the bill declaring, as the census of California has nover been reliably taken till the year 1860, and as it appears that said State had a till the year 1860, and as it appears that sail State had a sufficient population to entitle her to three representatives, under the supposition that California was entitled to the same, and as direct taxes have been apportioned to and paid by her under the Consus act of 1860, therefore she be allowed three representatives, instead of two, until the beginning of the next Congress.

PARSAGE OF THE MILL FOR THE NORE EFFECTIAL SUPPLESSION OF THE SLAVE TRAPE.

Mr. Hickman, (rep.) of Pa, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill for the more effective suppression of the since trade, within equality and composerial.

Juniciary, reported a bill for the more election suppression of the slave trade, giving consuls and commercial agents on the coast of Africa certain judicial powers, in order that proceedings may be by them instituted against the vessels engaged in the trade the persons concerned to be tried in the courts of this country. Passed—63 sgainst 45.

Passed—63 sgainet 45.
The Pederal Courts in Pennsylvania.
The bill dividing Pennsylvania into two judicial districts, and providing for holding a District court at Erio, was passed.
REJECTION OF THE BILL FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE DOUGLAS

REFERION OF THE BILL FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE DOUGLAS HOSPITAL.

The House resumed she consideration of the bill appropriating \$75,000 for the purchase of the long as Höspital.

Mr. Woodbryw, (opp.) of Cenn., while declaring himself in favor of prosecuting the war to restore the authority of the United States, and he could not support the Confication and Franceipston bills, regarding him as inexpedient, unjust, and unconstitutional. The advocates of extreme measures seemed to be giving aid to the renewy, and pursuing a course better calculated to destroy the Union than that of the robe's themselves. Behate on the bill followed, and it was finally rejected. The House then adjourned till Monday.

The Manufacture of Iron Plates for Ships at Pittsburg, Pa.

Prirsnuke, May 26, 1862.

In reference to the article in the Herald of Saturday ast, stating that only three plates had been put on the Roanoke; that, owing to the difficulty in procu iron to manufacture plates, she will not be ready for four or five months, some of our leading icon manufacturers or nive months, is me of our leading from maintacturers state that there are the best focilities in this city for the immediate manufacture of any description of plates required. Half the plates furnished the Ironsides, built at Philadelphia, were made bere by Baller, Brown & Co. They were four and a half inches thick, thirty-two wide and saventeen feet long, weighing about 7,000 poinds each. This is not the only mild here having complete machinery for making plates of any desired size and weight.

Mutiny on Board the Ship Victory. COMMITTAL OF NINETEEN SEAMEN—CAUTION TO THE MERCHANT MARINE. UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS COURT.

Before Commissioner Osborn. MAY 27 .- The United States vs Richard Walsh and Eight en others.—This formidable array of prisoners appeared again in court this morning, accompanied by a

proportionate number of Marshal's deputies.

From the testimony of Capt. James Amsworth and hi mate, it appeared that when the Victory was on her re cent voyage from Liverpool to New York a matiny oc curred among the sations; the captain was informed by the mato that the mon refused to perform the necessary watch duty; the captain said he would not allow any set of sations to make lays for the vessel he commanded, and immediately proceeded to the forecastle to reason with them; they heard him with indifference, and expres-ed their determination to abbe e to their resolve to keep "watch in, watch out," Captain Answorth, with the assistance of the mate, was proceeding to handeuf the ringleader, when instantly knives were drawn, and as there were between two and six hundred rassengers on board it was thought more prudent not to endunger their lives and the safety of the vessel, and the captain re-solved to let the mutineers free and work the yessel the cent voyage from Liverpool to New York a mutiny oc lowere in bost and put a man ashore with a letter to the likerbor Folice. Four of the multineers immed overb, and and escaped; but by the time the Victory gained her moorings at pier No. 5 she was boarded by a pesse of police, who took the remaining ninoteon mem-hers of the matimeers into castody. The explain, on being cross-examined by Mr. J. M. Smith, on behalf of the prisoners, said as had been sailing between England and New York for e gateon years; never

The captain, on being cross-examined by Mr. s. a. Smith, on behalf of the presenters, said he had been sailing between England and New York for eighteen years; never had a charge made spatist him for misconium at sea, and never be ore had a consistent to make a complaint sgainst any of his sub-relatance.

Mr. Andrews, United disters assistant District Attorney, and eare the Commissioner deemed there was sumicent to send the accusal before a jury. He therefore committed them for triff, fixing the amount of ball on each man at \$21.0. The penalty, on convictions may be five years imprisentment at hard laber and \$1,000 line.

Personal Intelligence.

General Prim is expanded to arrive here to-day in the Spenish was steamer Ulioa.

Geograf Sprague and staff, of Rhede Island, passed through the city real day. through this city yesterday en route for Washington.

Col. Campbell, of the British Army; Capt. Paton, of the stemiship-treat heatern; H. W. Hasactine, of Combridge-Me. Morse and wife, of New York and C. Amery, Jr., of Baton, are stapping at the Breveert House.

Exa Cornell and wife, of Ithen; Pr. C. Campbell and

wife, or Jamaica, W. I.; B. P. Johnson and which and A. Wing and wife, of Albany; J. T. Warren, of Caciminti; J. H. Jahron, of Washington, and Mrs. J. J. McCombs, of New Orleans, are stopping at the Aster House.

J. H. Lathrog, of Washington, and Mrs. J. J. McCombs, of New Orleans, A. e stopping at the short flouse.

G. Smith and family, of Geneva; W. S. Boll, of St. Louis; W. Fiken and family, of Connectent; R. R. Andrews, of New Orleans; S. D. Melville and family, of Chinago; R. H. Jenks, of Philadelphia; C. R. Farneaworth and F. W. Anthon, or Providence, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Heter.

Major M. McFhorsen, of New York; E. A. Warriner, Monroe Fattes, J. J. Brown and C. Sattarloy, of New Orleans; R. S. Wade and J. Stanwbod, of B. ston; W. P. Chise, of Portland, and A. L. Graves and J. Cornwell, of Kentucky, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon, J. F. Blutheny, John Fox and family, John Nix on and tamily and Rinkard Nizon, of New Orleans; Camt d'Armenteres, of spain; Nath. E. Ion, J. C. Barnham, of Cuba; D. Vail, of Trey; W. H. Russell, United States Consul, Fram C. Ion; Oavid Beffuln and tamily and W. S. Saker, of Providence; T. F. Hulter, of Boston; G. S. Weaver, of Albany; Samuel Plant, of Toronte, and F. T. Carrington, of Oawego, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hote.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania 5°, 87%; Reading Ralicoad, 24%; Morrie Canal, 48%; Long island Ralicoad, 15; Pennsylvania 18 alroad, 47%. State exchange on New York at par a 1-10 por cont premium.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1862.

Flour dull: sales 1,000 bb.s., at \$4 75 for superfine. Wheat dull: sales 1,000 bb.s., at \$4 75 for superfine. Wheat dull: sales 3,000 bushels roe at \$1 20 a \$1 23; white, \$1 30 a \$1 35. Corn firm: sales 5,000 bushels at 35 at 55c. a 54c. Mess pork, \$12 50. Lard, 8%c. a 8%c. Coffee firm. Whiskey firm at 24%c.

BUFFALO. May 29-1 P. M.

Flour market quiet, and rathing deling. Wheat and corn dull, and no sales this forenoon. Oars in fair domand: sales. 22,000 bushels at 34%c. Other grains quiet and no sales. Whiskey nominal at 25%. Canal freights firm—12%c. on wheat and 10%c, on cora to New York. Insports—17,000 bbis. of flour, 34,000 bushels of wheat and 40,000 bushels of wheat and 40,000 bushels of corn. Exports—2,000 bbis. of flour, 109,000 bushels of corn. Cawaco, May 29, 1862.

109,000 businels of wheat and 70,000 bushels of corn.

Flour in good demand: sales at \$6.50 for fancy from apring wheat. Wheat in moderate demand: sales 7,000 bushels Chicago apring at \$3\frac{1}{2}\phi\$, and 13,000 No. 1 do., \$7\frac{1}{2}\phi\$. Corn in moderate demand: sales 3,200 bushels Hitnois at 35c., and 3,000 bushels pellow do., \$7\frac{1}{2}\phi\$. Ryo held at 61c. Freights unchanged. Lake imports—500 bliss. flour, 5,600 bushels whoat, 6,000 bushels corn, 4,700 bushels aryo. Experts—900 bbis flour, 10,600 bushels whoat, 52,000 bushels corn, 1,100 bushels ryo.

Bereston May 20, 10cc.

ois wheat, \$2,000 bushels corn, 1,100 bushels rye.

Buerato, May 29, 1802.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet: sales of db, 2 th cago at 80c., Konasha spring at 81. Corn quiet: sales at 32c. a 32 ½c. Oat sin fair demand: sales 22,000 bushels at 324 ½c. Barloy steady: sales at 60c. Whiskey quiet. Heiders ask 23 ½c. Imports—20,000 bbis. flour, 14,000 bushels wheat, 11,000 bushels corn. Exports—2,000 bbis. gcur.134,000 bushels wheat, 52,000 bushels corn.

Movements of the Union Gunboats in James River.

The Rebels Still Refuse to Exchange Colonel Corcoran.

Stringent Order of General Wool in Regard

to Commercial Intercourse. IMPORTANT ARREST AT NORFOLK.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence. FORTHESS MONFOR, May 27, 1862. eported Escape of a Veessel with Two Hundred and Seven

Contral ands on Board, from Fortress Monroe—A United States Gunboat in Purmit of the Staver, &c. The following intelligence has just been obtained which, if true, will cause a sensation throughout the entire North. The boldness and success of the affair are well worthy a better cause. It appears that for some time past a bark has lain at anchor near Cape Henry,

and by the supposed honest intentions of her captain, she has been allowed to remain there until she could communicate with her owners or consignees. But the equel shows that an honest suit may cover a cool and alculating villain.

nduced daily to go down to work on this vessel, but in to instance have they been allowed to return, Vessels bringing cargoes here have been the means employed to bring them to the bark after their cargoes were landed. So well planned has the whole affair been, that no suspicious have arisen in the minds of any one, not even the naval officers, whose duty it is to watch every description of eart. The flagship lay all this time where she ought to have seen such transactions, but as they are said to have taken place in the night, there is, therefore, some excess for them. These things have been going on until two hundred and seventy of brother Wilder's flock were safely on board of the slaver, and last night, amid the sterm and train, she went out to sea. Her movements led to inquiries, and after she got fairly away some of the field leaked out. I learn that the field guideat Wannsutta has been sent in search of her, and it is honed that she will overtake and bring back the vessel and her valuable cargo, for most of the concrabiads taken are especially lads," worth in Cuba from \$200 to \$1,200 each. Of course, we can learn nothing from maxil officers in regard to this strange affair, an officer high in rank assuring us that "their mouths were scaled in rescence to neval intelligence of any kind." Thus we are left in ignorance of the full and true facts of this high handed man stealing affair. The question that maturally arises is, where was the North Atlantic block heigh squadron? What next may we expect, and where next must we look for an enemy?

A strict watch will now be kept on all vessels in this vicanity; but it is like many other things done—done too late. bringing cargoes here have been the means employed to

The Contralands Again-Arrival of the Steamer Massa-chusetts from City Point-Colonel Corcoran Not to be Exchanged as yet by the Rebels-Highly Important from our Guntouts—They make a Reconnoissance within Six Miles of Pelershury—They Disperse the Enemy's Infan-try—More Prizes—A Negro Murders a Corporal of the Pirst Delaware Regiment in Norfolk—Return of Colonel Hunson (Robet)—He is Tired of the Confederacy. Last evening was probably the floest we have had this

songon. Scarcely a breath of wind stirred to ruffle the surface of the broad expanse of waters which spreads itself out in front of the fort. Its besom was detted all over with homeward bound vessels, of which I counted nearly twenty. The giant form of the flagship in the outer roads, and the trim, sneg hull and spars of the Sas quehanna, tended to make up a picture beautiful to behold A single sentry paced to and fro on the Lincoln and Union batteries on the beach, while artillery men were doing duty on the ramparts of the fort. Here and there a grim looking and a miserable contraband were idly playing in the sand, or disputing as to the dividend of the money they had earned through the day, now almost gone. How changed the scone from a few weeks ago, when a fleet with bristling guns lay out on that clear blue waterwhen every hour was fraught with danger-when the dreaded scarcerow of Hampton Roads (the Merrimac) was momentarily expected. Few were here now whe were thin. The crews of the remaining vessels of war sieep more soundly now than then, but rumor says that some of the officers still see the hated thing in their nightly visions. We now are the impatient and eager watchers out for news from the " seat of war." Each boat as she arrives is carefully followed up, and in quiries made as to the " news from McClellan." Times are changed here. Everything is changed. The people He who was meek and lowly then, is now be come saucy and impudent, and their insults are so come saucy and impudent, and their insults are so frequent that we begin to lock upon them as a necessary evil. From all appearances, in a few weeks mere a "toor crild of athiopia" at Oid Point Confort will be better than any man in Boston. But is this not a war for the elevation of the colored race, and why should we thus feel oliended; is not Brother Wilder sleep in the same house with the colored brethren and sisters, and eat at the same table with the "dear colored sisters," why should we not do the same? Alsai for us; but, to use a common expectation, we "can't see it in that light." Life here at the present is next to inflorable. What will it is marked weeks to come? You live next to this dear and dying; cut the asme miscrable lamb, ram, ham and beef day after day, week after week, and month after month; sleep any whole and everywhere, continually in contact with highers and ab litionate—and yot this is called life! Think neavon the Morrimae is blown up. I guess the Fleg other would say amon to that.

This morrhag there has been an annual stir in the harbor. The tags have been an unusual stir in the harbor. The tags have been an unusual stir in the harbor. I can recent for this, in a great measure, by the late gale, which has prevented the marker, with norming the Massachusetts arrived from City Foint, bringing Capain minward, the bear or despatches from teneral work to General Higger. From an that have been able to lown in references to the matter, nothing can be done in rowing to the contemplated exchange of prisoners until the private-ranen are braught to this place. If the Cas exertise have demanded in private-ranen, i am of the opinion had they want them for naval purposes, for it is a well knewn out that, ill-though they have a large quota of naval oliciers, they have not very few seemen in the confederacy. Prostiny the negotiation for the case of men was more large in the nave of men to another new out the slightest deets, were looked to as a part of her crew.

or crew. The Massachusetts is now cealing up, and she will re

her crew. The Massachusetts is now cealing up, and she will return to-day to carry the further news of the government in reaction to this matter. So you hay look to the transfer of the privateersmen from lies ton and New York to this place, and we ten they shad have going away from here to be exhibited, then, and not the then, need you hook for totened to cooran.

The Massachusetts brings the news of a recommissance up the Apprinatox made by several of our right draft gunboats. The boats in question ran up as far as dever Mile Reach, and were fixed at by mask by on both show of the river, which at that point is very mars w. Of the importance of this recommittee but few have any idea. The robula investigates but for Mave any idea. The robula investigates but for the bushes. No earthworks were discovered by our vessels. Authorigh I could not got reliable information as to the first and drove the reliable information as to the flow and island faile, and perhaps one of the light prepeiters. The rebels indeabledly were not prepared for a visit from as in that quarter, and it will have the effect to create no little narm among them.

The Annumation is a truer having Petersburge on the

The river is navigable with vessels of tweive feat draft as far as fort Waithal, where a branch road connects it with Pocahentas, on the north bank of the river and opposite Petersours, and a direct route to Richmond, It needs but a glace to see the great field for the utter discomilities of rebeldem in that particular quarter. And our naval forces here need something to do, and here is now an opportunity for them to display their prowess. The scamps must be getting short of vessels, for Captain Hamilton, of the Young America, brought in six prizes a day or two since—three were schoulers, one a sleep and two frigates' launches, which had been stolen from the Norick Nivy Yard.

I understand that vestorday a negro who was contesting with a corporal of the First I clawers regiment, shot the solder through the stomach, killing him instantly. The solders unmediately started after the murderer, and soon caught him, and had it not been for the Provest Guard they would have hung the nigger with out judge or jury. The affair has created the greatest excitement there. The solders exemplified the fact they did not go there to free the nuggers, for they run the nigger out of town in short ordor. The citizens were somewhat surprised to see how our solders treated the poor sons of Africa.

Your Norfolk correspondent will forward you full particulars of the affair. The river is navigable with vessels of twelve for

publishing transcenable articles. "Served him right." I learn this afternoon that deserters who have come on board of some of our gunboats state that the suffering in P-tersburg and Richmond is inde-cribable in the extreme, and that all the tales we have hard of suffering on the part of the people, and even the troops, are true, and that the robel Generals are but little less than davils is thuman form. We may expect to have disasters o me in every day, or rathe, night, and so great already has the number of deserters, been, that the officers to prevent it, at not guard over the sentiles. There is no doubt there is a torible state of affairs; may when the glorious reagainst of the loyal States is made known in the robel ranks, they will have good cause to tremble more than ever.

The coming week will be big with events, and last Sunday's gloomy nows will be charged the approaching Sunday's gloomy nows will be charged the approaching Sunday's gloomy nows will be charged the approaching Sunday is to a bright and glorious victory.

Colume J. F. Hamon, of the Tolial (or Fifth) Kentucky (rebel) regiment, now a prisoner in our hands, went up in the Massachusatts to be exchanged for Colonel for cora, but seeing how the rebel government were acting in the matter, and that they were not malined to make a fair and honorable exchange, utterly roke of top on share or accept a parole. He roturned again and goes North to night. His wife and family will be sent to him. The Colonel feels highly indiguant at the rebal government, and says he prefers to be a prisoner among conflemen than to be free amongs willains. He woull take the oath of oile-giance as soon as he recukes Wathington, whither we understand be goes. This is but the first of a general movement of the same kind which we may soon expect.

Rumor says very important despatches have passed over the wires the morning, but as yet we can get no case to them. The Whitehouse boat is nearly due, and then we may expect to lear of somethics.

The Sequeham sailed to-day for th

distants.

Mr. Heiss will return to Washington in a few days and resumes his duties at the advance posts of our army.

The Telegrams to the Press. FORTRESS MONROE, May 28, 1862.

The steamer Massachusetts, which left on Sunday norning for City Point with a flag of truce, returned

early this morning.

The boat took up Colonel Hanson, of Kentucky, who was expected to be exchanged for Colonel Corcoran; and a'so Captain Robertson, of Virginia; Lieut. Whitaker, a private, a lady, and Mr Lowe, of Kentucky. The box arrived at City Point on Sunday evening. The next morning General Wool's communications were delivered, and on Tuesday an answer was received from General Huger.

Col. Corcoran and the other prisoners not having bee delivered up. Col. Hanson and the other officers rewere also brought down. They came off from the shore on a flag of truce on Monday, and on Tuesday were taken on board. Her husband was taken prisoner by the rebels at Hampton before the evacuation.

failure to fulfil his promises.

Our genboat fleet still remains fifteen or twenty miles below City Point. Nothing has recently been don beyond a reconnessance a short distance up the Appo nattox. A squad of the enemy's cavalry was seen on the bank': but a few shells scattered them. No troops or citizens are left at City Point. The steamer John Farren arrived from Hatteres this

morning. There is no news of interest. There is no ruth in the report of General Burnside's occupation of Raleigh. The Union prisoners at Salisbury are on their way to New York, having been released and delivered to Gen. Burnside at Washington, N. C.

The Norfolk Day Book, which was suspended yesterday

morning, reappeared in the afternoon, the restrictions having been removed.

In consequence of the frequent violation of the orders prohibiting trade with Norfolk and Portsmouth, a new and more stringent order was to-day issued, as fol-

lows:—

Headquarters, Department of Victima, May 28, 1962.

No goods of any kind will horeafter be transported by except by permission of the Commanding General, and then only after involces of the articles have been furnished, with the names of those to whom they belong, and to whom they are to be delivered.

Hereafter no vessel not employed by the army or may will be permitted to go to Norfolk, Portsmouth or Gosport, or any other place on either side of the Roads not occurred by the troops of the United States, except by express authority of the Commanding General, communicated by him or through the appropriate staff department.

partment.

Any violation of this order will subject the vessels and Aby violation to this and confiscation, and the persons who may be the cause, directly or indirectly, will be severely punished. By command of Major General WOOL.

It is said to have been occasioned by a negro shooting a corporal, named Joha Burke, Company C, Ninety-ninth New York regiment. The disturbance became general

and the greater part of the company was engaged. Three negroes were killed and two or three wounded. Six of the ringleaders were sent to the Rip Raps to-day.

An important arrest was made in Norfolk yesterday I man named Williams has been in the habit of sendir mail to Richmond twice during the occuracion of the city by the federals. Information having been obtained of his residence, he was visited by a guard and having acknowledged his identity, was arrested. It is stated that among the matter forwarded by him wer

regular files of Northren papers. The Minnesota started for Norfolk with the flood tide this morning, but got aground oil Sewall's Point. Sove

uccessful up to this evening.

The report about a ball on board the Rinaldo, and a east to Jeff. Pavis, on the evening of the Queen's birth

day, are without foundation.

All the rebel fortifications on Elizabeth river, and the navy yard, have been taken pussession of by the navy The former are to be destroyed. The blowing up of the works on Sewell's Point commenced to-day.

There is great suffering in Norfolk among the

classes, in consequence of the strict blockade.

Death of an Army Paymaster.

Rairin an, May 23, 1802.

Eagene Van Ness, Paymaster United States Arm
died to-day at his residence in this city. He was ag
irty-eight, and was highly esteemed. He had be n
the army for tweaty-three years. He was a son of the
late Judge Van Ness, of New York.

The New York and Eric Railway The bridge burned over the Erio Railway at Lanes boro has been rebuilt, and trains of all kinds have re-sumed regular tripo.

ers are not more attractive and inviting than KNOX'S could graceful eight of appling and automor Hars. A warm down the assumed an information of the Hardway corner of Fundamental and the street, and no woodder, for, with a "Knox" upon the hear, a man feels that he has removed a mod of car root his heart, and is reasy and whiling to defy manied.

A New D-partment.—Having Added to our astablishment the manufacture of flags in all branches, we respectfully invite the attention of committees on presentation, owners of vascila proprietors of hately, declars in flags and the parille generally to the unequalied facilities we made for producing. In the best stringer, Burgers, darks, Skynals, Popmants, de., see, Artists of ability are engaged to design and experience hands to execute this branch of our business. Also mun to right host large see.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, of and 53 White street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wigs, the best in the world, wholesale and retail, and the dyeprivately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

W. A. Butchelor's Celebrated Establish-nent for Wigs, Toupees, Hair Dye, and Hair Dyelus, and foldavis Cream for beautifying the lastr, 15 Bond street. Heautiful Complexion.—Laird's Bloom
of Youth or Liquid Pearl, for preserving and brantitying the
complexion and skin. Sold by all druggists and at 439 Broadway.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & o.'s Kensucky and Missouri State Lotterree.

KENSUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 25—May 29, 1862.

32, 12, 35, 37, 43, 71, 39, 7, 20, 11, 34.

KENSTUCKY, CLASS 251—May 29, 1862.

54, 11, 22, 46, 40, 70, 25, 58, 42, 4, 77, 32.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURARY, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Ma.

Official Drawings of the Kentucky and hawace State Lotteries.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 201—May 29, 1862.

32, 50, 7, 64, 37, 40, 29, 43, 74, 52, 13,

DELAWARE, CLASS 233—May 29, 1862.

28, 24, 16, 19, 3, 70, 29, 64, 31, 37, 7, 50.

Circulars sent by addressing.

YOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,

Wilmington, Delaware, or Covington, Kentucky.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotte-ries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, Il Wall street, room No. 1, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery, Prizes Cashed and information given, by TAYLOR & CO. Bankers, 16 Wall street. At Miller's, 387 Canal street, Ladies Gallers, 12a.: Slips and Ties, 6s, and 7s, per par, with La-dra', Missen', Boys' and Infants' Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices.

At Jeffers', 573 Brondway. Ladies' Ralmoral Boots, \$2 and \$2 50; Misses', \$175 and \$1 50; Children's, \$125 and \$1 37.

JEFFERS, 573 Broadway.

Army Shoes, all Styles, all Prices, at BARTLETT'S cheap Boot and Shoe afore, 372 Grand street, marching Boots. Lace Boots and Leg-gings-Alarie assoriment, at LORIN BROOKS & SON'S, 43 Broadway, corner of Howard street.

The Splendid Drama, Adelaide of Dres-tes, this aft room and evening, at Barnum's Museum

en, this aft rucon and evening, at Barnum's Museum, ommodore Nutt, &c., at all hours. The great Baby Show ommences next Monday. Herring's Patent Champion Fire and largar Proof Safes, 251 Broadway, corner of Murray street,

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TIENTION, CASH BUYERS. BLISS & WHEELOCK, 390 BROADWAY, Offer below market prices

MERRIMACK, WAMSUTTA, AVOSKEAG, CHICKOPES, UNION AND OTHER POPULAR PRINTS. ALSO DOMESTIC AND COTTONADES. ALSO STAPLE DRESS GOODS, HOSTERY, WOOLLENS, WHITE GOODS AND NOTIONS PRINTS AND DOMESTICS FOR CASH.

Or with a liberal discount for cash.
BLISS & WHEELOCK, 390 Broadway. A Trend to curing Your RUPTURE.-WHITE'S A. Fatent Lever Truss is ahead of all others. It will po-ditively cure, is light, easy and clean. We have cored hun-treds that never expected it. The principle and action of this Truss differ from all others. Female Supporters and Braces unrivalled. Pamuchiets free. GREGORY & CO., 25 Bond street.

A PURE TORACCO.-YELLOW BANK TORACCO.-The Goodwin's Pure Fellow Bank Tobacco, free from all impurities, for sale by all tobacco and segar dealers, and as wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHEE, 209 Water street. A T \$3, \$3 50, \$4 and \$4 50, SHOES AND GAITERS, ALL the newest styles, now ready at JONES', 10 and 12 Ann

AT EVERDELL'S, 302 BROADWAY—WEDDING Cards, Note Papers, Monograms, Scals, sliver Door Plates, &c., in elegant styles; corner Duane strees. A T BARKER'S-WIGS, BANDS, TOUPEES, AND ALL Human Hair Articles, of the best kind, at 622 Broad-

A T GIMBREDE'S, \$4 ALBUMS (PIFTY PICTURES)
retailed at \$3. Wedding Cards, Note Paper, Monograms

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A Larmont's Paris, London and New York Medical Advisor and Marriage Guide. A new cellion, revealing the facts obtained by anatomy and experiments in the French and English hespitals, &c., including a treatise upon the discase and weaknesses inflicting the human family from ignorance of their causes, by an eminent New York physician. Send free to any address for \$1, by E. WARNEIK, No. 1 Vescy street, Astor House, or ROSS & TOUSEY, 12! Nassas attent, New York. The Doctor's offices are at 64? Broadway, up stairs, and hours for treatment are from 9 A. M. 46 0 P. M.

A TIENTION.—DR. BRIGGS, THE FAR FAMED CHI-ropodist, is skillful and successful in his treatment of Corns, Buntons, eniarged and diseased Joints, Callostics, bad nells and all kingred abilitions of the feet. There or wait not a day. Call without celay at 212 Brackway, N. Y. A TTENTION.—DR. BRIGGS' NEWLY INVENTED Corn and Bunton Alleviator is a harmless and effica-clous cure for corus, buntons, callosites, frostes and bilateric field, 6., 25., 25c. and 31 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price and six cents. Soid by druggists. Dr. J. BERIGGS, propris for and practical chiropodist, 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's church.

BUSINESS CARDS, 75C. 1,000; CIRCULARS, 3SC.; La. Books, Famphicts, everything printed equally jow. F. B. DAWLEY'S new Steam Printing establishment, corner of Reade and Centre streats, near Chy Hall.

BOURBON WHISKEY,—4,000 CASES BOURBON AND Ryo Whiskies ready for shipment. Office and depot S. T. SUIT'S Kentucky Sait River Distilleries, 43 Broadway (formerly 24 Old slip), CRUTCHES AND CANES FOR THE MILLION AT C. PINNELL, No. 2 Cortlandt street.

CHIROPODISTS.—LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT have removed from opposite St. Micholas' Hotel to SM broadway, a few doors show Thirteenth street, where they continue their successful treatment of coran, bunions, mails, and the Analysis of the street of the stree CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. Zachlarik, Surgeon Chiropodist, 760 Broadway. Befers to physicians and surgeons of the city.

CORNS CURED FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH— Bunions, bad nails, &c., cured by Dr. ElCE, practical chropostat. Office 38 Sowery. Rice's Aunthitator cure Corns and Bunions. 25 cents per box.

DR. DANIELS, 221 SIXTH AVENUE NEAR FOUR RIBLD GLASSES.—BECKEL BROTHERS, 37 MAIDEN LANE, Make superior Field and Marine Glasses; adopted by the United States Signal Department.

FLAGS, FLAGS, PLAGS-WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GEN. M'CLELLAN AND WIFE. PHILP & SOLOMONS, of Washington, D. C., have just published a life-like, tail length Imperial Photograph (19 by 15 inches) of GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

Price 25.

Also Carres de Visite of the same and of Gen. McClellan and wife. Price 25 cents.

Sont free by mail upon remitting the amount in Treasury notes or postage stamps to Plilli' & SOLOMONS, Meuropoitan Bookstore, Washington, D. C.

A discount to the trade. TAMES KEILLER & SON'S DUNDEE MARMALADE. John DUNCAN & SONS, Union square, New York.

YON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER. YON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

Moths in forts, bugsin bods,
Rosehes crawling on your floor,
Rats and mice in Laras and she is,
These shall neve plague you more.
Lyon, with as Fowder, slays
All the insects that annoy;
And his Fills, beyond all praise,
Every rat and mouse costroy.

Lyon's Powder is harmles a to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, vine bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Fills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold every where.

D. S. BARNES, New York.

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t, is their own fault. Call and see and save morey thereby.
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Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Tea Dealer, 250 Greenwich arest, corner of Murray-J. Q. Fowler & Co.'s old
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